NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, [illegible]

[Price $2 per Annum—$1 in Advance.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814. [Vol. LII—No. [illegible]]

VICTORY

On Lake Erie.

PROPOSALS,

By Murray, Draper, Fairman, and James Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

TWO PRINTS,

REPRESENTING THE VICTORY GAINED

By Com. PERRY.

From correct drawings by Sully and Murray, from details of the Action, given by Com. Perry, and his officers.

CONDITIONS.

THE proposed Prints shall be engraved in the like manner, by Murray, Fairman and Tibbout. The Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—Price, to subscribers $7—and to non-subscribers $8 for each Print.

☞ The publishers deem it necessary to inform the public, that they sent an artist to Lake Erie for the express purpose of obtaining the most correct information from Com. Perry and the officers under his command, relative to the principal scenes of action. The Artist at the same time took drawings of all the vessels, British as well as American, that were engaged.—The publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy of a letter on the subject from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of the Naval Panorama in New-York, which that gentleman has been so obliging as to hand to them for publication.

January 12, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to Mr. John Scudder, New-York, dated

NEWPORT, DEC. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 8th October relative to a plan of the action on Lake Erie. Soon after that affair, Messrs. Murray and Fairman of Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that place for the same purpose, to whom I directed the commanding officers of the different vessels to give *all* the information in their power to render the engraving correct. I beg leave to refer you to Messrs. Murray & Fairman, or to Lieuts. Turner and Packett on Lake Erie, who doubtless will give you the same information that was given to the other artists. In all similar applications I have made the same references; wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

P. O. Richmond,

Has for sale,

HAVANNA Brown SUGAR, and Green COFFEE, at reduced prices.

Newport, Jan. 14. 3w

Cranston & Shaw,

Have just received, and offer for sale,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Eight Barrels fresh superfine Philadelphia FLOUR; and 60 half barrels do.

Newport, Dec. 18.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400 barrels Cabin Bread.

100 do Pilot Do.

30 Hhds. very nice Rum.

8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.

57 boxes brown Sugar

34 Hogsheads Molasses

28 bbls Mess & 34 do prime Beef

18 do. cargo No. 1 Do

22 do Refuse Do

70 boxes chocolate—82 do. candles.

46 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.

Newport, Nov. 4.

A FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber will Let for the approaching season, his FARM in RICHMOND, now occupied by John A. Underwood.—It is suited to the raising of Corn, and feeding of Sheep and young cattle.—Any person applying, should be recommended or known to the subscriber as industrious, honest and punctual.

The Terms, and a more particular description, may be had on application to Mr. JOSEPH BABCOCK, near the premises, or in this Town to

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1814.

Silas Dean,

Has for sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

27 Hhds. Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.

80 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.

15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee.

26 casks Nails

10 Tons cordage, all sizes

250 boxes mould and dipt candles

6 qr-casks Madeira Wine

300 barrels pickled Herring

10 bags soft shell'd Almonds

20 logs Mahogany

10 boxes sperm candles

Nutmegs, cloves and cassia

20 large hhds. Lime

2 Anchors, 700 and 900 wt

3 cables partly worn

Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.

Newport, Jan. 27.

Rhodes & Cahoone

Have for sale,

340 Boxes brown Havanna SUGARS.

120 Hhds. & 15 tierces MOLASSES

3000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.

10 Hhds Cocoa.

800 barrels Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore superfine Flour.

75 Hhds. New-England Rum.

Newport, Jan. 28.

Benjamin Ruggles,

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf.

SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.

Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.

Newport, Jan. 29.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

296 Boxes Brown SUGARS, very superior quality.

100 Boxes White Ditto

6000 wt. COFFEE.

70 Hhds. retailing Molasses.

4 Tierces Honey

15 bags Tumeric

2 Tons Logwood

10,000 lbs. spanish Tobacco

800 barrels Philadelphia and New-York FLOUR.

For sale, by

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, Jan. 27.

New Feather Beds and Feathers.

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers, and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by

ABRAHAM BARKER,

No. 2, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.

Newport, Jan 27.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the 20th of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.

PELEG T. EASTON, } *Adm'rs.*
JONATHAN EASTON, }

Newport, Jan. 29.

FOR SALE,

AN excellent FARM lying in the town of Columbia, (Con.) about one mile and a half west of the Meeting-House in said Town, on each side the Turnpike road from Providence to New-Haven.—Said Farm contains about 100 Acres of Land, very conveniently apportioned into mowing, plowing pasturing, orcharding and woodland, is well watered, and has a large two story Dwelling-House and Barn, standing thereon.—For immediate information, apply to OLIVER D. GREENE, now residing in Portsmouth, (R. I.) and for particulars to the Subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN LITTLE, jun.

Columbia, (Con) Jan. 1, 1814.

FOR SALE,

THE Sch'r GOLDEN AGE, now lying at Banister's wharf, burthen 50 tons, 18 months old, has been only one trip fishing.—For terms, apply to

GILBERT CHASE.

Who has for sale, as usual, Winter and summer Whale Oil.

Newport, 1st mo. 20th, 1814.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		40,000
1 do of		30,000
1 do of		20,000
2 do of		10,000
5 do of		5,000
15 do of		1,000
20 do of		500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c.

The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets, will receive immediate attention, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years, to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.

Exchange & Lottery-Office, }
Dec. 17th, 1813. }

Edinburgh Review.

Just Published and for Sale by

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

THE First volume of the EDINBURGH REVIEW, or Critical Journal, for Oct. 1802, and Jan. 1803.

The republication of this very popular work in the United States, began with the 29th number or *fifteenth* volume. In consequence of the desire of many persons to possess the set complete, the publishers have commenced the publication of the first *fourteen* volumes.

The first volume is now ready at $2 75 in extra boards, and a volume will be published every two months, or oftener, if it should appear to be desired.

Gentlemen desirous of possessing this work will please to send their names to ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, who will deliver the volumes as they appear.

Also, just published,

The 42d No. of the Edinburgh Review, for July 1813.—Also, the Quarterly Review No. 17.

Subscribers may commence with any number or volume.

Subscriptions also received for the London Quarterly Review.—Complete sets of which may be had as above.

Dec. 25, 1813.

20 Dollars Bounty

WILL be given to any person who may enlist in the MARINE CORPS of the United States—and Three Months Advance Pay when reported fit for duty.

R. D. WAINWRIGHT.

Capt. of Marines.

Newport, January 14.

☞ *RENDEZVOUS at No. 25, LONG-WHARF.*

WANTED, *immediately,*

A middle aged or young WOMAN, to assist in the work of a small family.—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 28.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known FARM, (on Quonakontague Neck, late belonging to ROBERT CONGDON, Esq deceased, containing about Eighty Acres of Land, with a good two-story Dwelling House, two barns, crib and chaise house—It is well walled into suitable Lots; is adjoining the sea, and a plenty of sea manure comes thereon for the improvement of the Farm.—It is considered to be one of the best tracts of Land in Charlestown.—Also, A Wood Lot containing about Twenty Acres.—The terms may be made known by apply to

ROBERT C. PECKHAM.

Lebanon; (Con.) Jan. 24, 1814.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 17, 1814.

THE Creditors of JOHN YEOMANS, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Butcher, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Providence on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'ry.

NOTES,

OF the BANKS in this Town, printed on *STAMPED PAPER,* are for sale at this Office.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 17.

MR. STOCKTON'S REPLY TO MR. INGERSOLL.

MR. Chairman—It was not my intention to have added any thing to the observations which I made on Saturday against the bill on the table—And if the committee had seen fit to have permitted me on that evening to have made a short reply to the very extraordinary attack made upon me by the honorable gentleman from Philadelphia, I should have rested contented—But, as that privilege was denied me by the majority, I am under the necessity of doing a service *now* which I ardently wished to have performed *then.* I was accused by that gentleman, in terms not to be misunderstood, of the "monstrous" crime of rejoicing at the calamities of my country. I deny the accusation.—I have neither a heart to conceive, nor a tongue to utter, such a sentiment.

What I said was not hastily—but on full advisement, and now on mature consideration I still adhere to it. I said that the administration meant to abandon the ostensible grounds on which the war is continued—and therefore that the enormous expenses about to be incurred, would be an useless waste of public money. This was no visionary conceit of mine—but an irresistable conclusion to be extracted from the public documents, and the conduct of the government. I relied *on the fact,* that the *basis* of negotiation *offered by England* had *been acceded to here,*—and England having caused us distinctly to know, that she would not negociate *now* on any other terms than those *she had always offered*—one of two conclusions presented itself, and was irresistable—either the questions of "free trade and sailors' rights," were given up,—or the intended mission was deceptive—intended only to delude the people, and squander their money.—Not feeling myself authorised to assert *the last,* I adopted *the first*—I retract not a word—I am willing to place it upon the record—*there let it remain, and be remembered;—time will test it.* Not a letter, in any treaty of peace to grow out of this negotiation, will be found, impairing maritime rights as claimed by Great-Britain—the subject will either never be mentioned, *or put upon the shelf, ad referendum.* I added, (and this it was that excited the gentleman's patriotic warmth,) that *the administration* had struck *its flag,* and that I rejoiced at it. Sir, I do rejoice at it.—I rejoice at it, because, as I then stated, I see in it the first dawning of the day-star of peace;—some prospect, however feint and distant, that an end will be put to the evils which afflict my country.

But the gentleman made me to say, I rejoiced that my *country's flag was struck*—I deny the assertion, and can safely appeal to every honorable man who heard me.

No sir, I can never rejoice that the flag of my country is struck—*the National Flag—that flag* of my country which was planted by the immortal Washington on the rampart of independence—those stripes which yet wave triumphant on the ocean, are most dear to me—this was not the flag I alluded to—the flag of which I spoke, is *the flag of the ministry—that flag of error and mis-rule—the false, alien party flag,* which has beguiled and deluded the people, and conducted us from happiness, to war and misery. No, sir—*the good old Flag of America* is cherished by me with tender affection;—and for reasons as powerful as can operate on man. My stake in this community, covered as it is by this Flag, is great and interesting—not *in money and goods,* fleeting and worthless, *but in children and in lands.* I have *one gallant son* now on the ocean fighting under that flag—who would prefer it as a shroud, rather than witness its base surrender. I have *other sons* equally gallant who will defend it with their lives whenever it shall be unfurled in the cause of justice or the liberties of this nation. And I, sir, old as I am, compared with the gentleman from Philadelphia—although, the frost of fifty years is now pressing over my head; even I, sir, am yet able to defend it, I should hope with at least as much firmness and constancy as that gentleman. Why, then, were my evident meaning and expressions perverted;—Was it part of the plan which seems to be maturing to put down opposition—vain and hopeless project! Opposition, sir, can never be put down while the [illegible] shall remain.

[illegible] to legislate [illegible] to graduate the rights of [illegible] minorities—to determine [illegible] ful—what a [illegible] such schemes are visionary [illegible] tic. The [illegible] of [illegible] the constitution—no remedy [illegible] abuses but that to be found in the people. It is the *prerogative* of the majority *to act*—the privilege of the [illegible] the only limit of action or [illegible]—What majority (its members being the judges) was ever in the wrong? What majority other than factious is the opinion of the majority? I would recommend it to gentlemen to leave this matter as they found it.

Thus much, sir, for explanation.

I shall now claim a few moments to reply to other remarks in which the gentleman from Philadelphia thought proper to indulge himself. That honorable member thought it necessary to take *me and my constituents* into his important keeping. From the *exalted eminence* which he occupies in the *great Metropolis of Pennsylvania,* he cast his eye over the *small and humble state of New-Jersey.* He was pleased to survey both *the people* and their *member!* He the unworthy, faithless representative of the people, he reminded of my dependance on that people for political existence. *Them* he exhorted, or seemed disposed to exhort, to punish me (as they had already punished a refractory Governor) for political heresy. *I hope,* sir, I am not entirely ignorant of the ties which bind me to my constituents—I *know* that *they* are not ignorant [illegible] will be watchful of their rights—[illegible] the constituents of the member [illegible] in need of the advice of that gentleman—he will neither receive *their* thanks or mine for the trouble he has taken. The obligations which the confidence of my fellow-citizens have imposed upon me I shall never overlook. The trust shall never be betrayed. I will defend what I conscientiously believe to be their right and interests at all hazards. My constituents shall never be misrepresented by me—they knew me before they elected me—they took me as *I was—such as I was I shall remain.* I have never concealed my opinions or made false pretensions to cheat them of their suffrage. They knew me (I repeat it) when they elected me—they knew that I was no *Court Sycophant—no Changeling*—that I had never been put *up at the market*—they elected me without solicitation.—Had I solicited *them,* they had rejected *me.* They have confided in me, and shall not be deceived—and however the gentleman may suppose that he is in their secrets, I can tell him that I yet speak their sentiments—yes, sir, the district which I together with my venerable colleague represent, yet contains a majority of true patriots of the Washington School.—To represent such a district, is no common honor, in times like these. I cherish it as such; and it shall console me, under every occurrence. But, sir, he judged me by himself, if he supposes, as he seemed to suppose, that I am anxious to retain my seat here. He is greatly mistaken. Highly as I estimate the honor conferred upon me, the acceptance of it was a sacrifice of interest, of habit, and of feeling. I can lay my hand upon my heart, and in all sincerity say, that the day which shall finish my political course, and restore me to my family and friends, I shall hail as the happiest of the year.—The hon. gentleman, after satisfying himself with New-Jersey and its representative, recurred to objects vastly more important—He returned *to himself* and *Pennsylvania.* He told you, that he was in favour of the war—that the people of Pennsylvania were in favour of the war—and that he should remain in its favour, unless indeed (recollecting himself) the people should change their opinion, and then, said he I shall change mine.

To the latter part of the gentleman's proposition I heartily subscribe—it is doubtless correct—he has once before obeyed the voice of the people *by changing*—and he will most unquestionably change again, when the like temptation is presented. If, Mr. Chairman, some ten years ago, curiosity or accident had taken you to the great city of Philadelphia, and had cast an inquisitive eye over its political hemisphere, perhaps a youth might have been pointed out to your notice, a youth of *small stature,* but *gigantic talents,* with a *mind* stored with all *the treasures of classic lore,* an exterior adorned by all the accomplishments of foreign travel; had you enquired what was the political character and conduct of that youth

[illegible] the gentleman from Philadelphia [illegible] he was once a federalist, or [illegible] to be one, but the storm [illegible] he has changed his garments; [illegible] the season, the road [illegible] taken, he saw [illegible] the enemy would pursue, [illegible] the happy moment, launched [illegible] bark on the following element [illegible] popular opinion; he committed [illegible] to the waves; and the wind and [illegible] have wafted him into—*his seat*. [illegible] gentleman from Philadelphia [illegible] leave us without the benefit [illegible] political creed, made up in the form of instructions to the present and [illegible] future chief magistrates; he gave [illegible] the points to be gained by the pen or [illegible] sword, and intimated that if *the President* did not secure them, *another* would be found who would. Precious [illegible]! full of practical wisdom!

He would first cause to be altered the British doctrine of blockade, a doctrine perfectly settled before and since the orders in council, resting on the public law of Europe, and not even complained of by this government until it was made a matter of movement by France. The doctrine of the English admiralty courts the gentleman knows to be, that no blockade can exist without a complete force to enforce it.—But this doctrine he will abolish and substitute perhaps the *new code* in its place—the enormous list of contraband of war he would next reduce; this list settled by treaties and usage of nations for half a century he wills to be curtailed and cut up, and last of all there must be no search for "*Aliens*," of any description, and a "*very limited one for goods*;" all this must be accomplished or the war must rage, or the President [illegible] out. If these are the terms imposed on the President his lease must expire. He should receive notice to quit. But as his talents are he will never accomplish one solitary article on the [illegible] The gentleman had better lose no [illegible] in providing a successor. Who [illegible] will, on whom the choice may fall? [illegible] few more exhibitions of patriotic paroxysms, may point out the man—then indeed would the country rejoice—then again this *stricken, false, and alien flag*, might be unfurled, from the top of the Palace, and Free Trade and Sailor's Rights, become once more the order of the day.

Mr. Chairman, I have now done with the gentleman from Philadelphia—our account is settled.——If I have, in repelling a most improper attack, uttered an expression unworthy the dignity of this place, I hope to find my excuse in the occasion. I hope I shall be pardoned. I promise never again to trouble you on such a subject. The gentleman may seek me out again, if he pleases;—nothing which he shall say, shall extort a reply.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Numerous memorials, &c. and reports on local petitions, &c. were received and acted upon.

The Committee of claims reported against the prayer of the petition of Mary Cheeves, of Lynn, and that she have leave to withdraw her petition.

This report was opposed by Messrs Reed and Ward, of Mass. and Taylor, of N. Y. who stated the case of the petitioner to be, that she lost two sons, who were killed in the action between the Constitution and the Java; and on whom was her sole dependence for support; and that one of these brave fellows, in the *agonies of death*, raised himself from the deck, and *cheered aloud*, on being informed that Victory had declared in our favour.

It was advocated by Mr. Ingham, who stated the impropriety of providing by law for individual cases, &c. The report was then referred to a committee of the whole.

ENFORCING LAW.

The bill to enforce the Non-Importation Laws, "by forbidding the Courts to deliver seized goods pending the trial," was read a third time, and passed.—For the bill, 87 Against it. 56. Sent to the Senate.

PROHIBITION OF RANSOM.

A bill to prohibit the ransom of vessels, cargoes, or goods, captured by the enemy, was discussed in Committee of the whole. The blank for the time after which it shall have effect, was filled, with the *first day of April*

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Post, Grosvenor, Ward, Pickering, and Richardson; who stated that it was contrary to the true policy of this nation, which, being weak in its maritime power, ought to permit the vessels of its citizens to be ransomed, because the chance of recapture on its way to the port of an enemy is small; that no benefit could in fact result to the United States from its passage [illegible] paid.—not admitting, however, the fact stated,

[illegible] Calhoun, Wright, and Fisk, who adduced the statement of the Executive of collusive practices under this pretext of ransoming vessels, for the purpose of evading the non-importation laws, and affording intelligence to the enemy.—They stated, also, that if no such statement had been laid before the House, the fact was sufficiently notorious without it. The law, it was true, gave rise in its operation to occasional cases of hardship; but no principle of government was better established, or more generally acknowledged, than that the interest of individuals must give way to that of the community, which it was contended demanded the passage of the law, &c.

The bill was reported by the Committee, and passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

FILLING THE ARMY RANKS.

The Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses on the bill for encouraging enlistments, &c. reported, that a compromise had taken place; by which the *money bounty* for each recruit should be 124 dollars,—50 on inlistment, 50 on being mustered, and 24 on his discharge; and that the land bounty should not be augmented. [*The report was accepted in both Houses, and the bill has received the signature of the President and is a law.*]

Relief of Nantucket and Block-Island.

The following bill came from the Senate, and, after an animated discussion was read a third time and passed, 105 to 8.—[*It therefore only wants the signature of the President to become a law.*]

A BILL,

For the purpose of procuring subsistence for the inhabitants of Nantucket and Block-Island.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That during the continuance of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorised and empowered, to grant permission on application made thereof, to any inhabitant or inhabitants of the islands of Nantucket and Block-Island, to employ any ship, vessel, or boat, for the purpose of conveying from the main land to those islands, fuel, provisions, and other necessaries for the subsistence of the inhabitants thereof, under such regulations and restrictions as he shall think proper.

THE NIAGARA FRONTIER.

Mr. Hopkins, of N. Y. after a pathetic description of the War events on the frontier, which succeeded our burning the Canadian town of Newark—an event, he said, deeply to be regretted, both as it respected the character of the nation, and the faith violated by that act which had been so often pledged to protect the persons and property of the inhabitants; stating the distressed situation of the people on the Niagara frontier, was the consequence of the improvidence of the government, in leaving the country defenceless, after having ordered the destruction of Newark, moved,

That a committee be appointed to report on the expediency of granting indemnity to the sufferers.

The motion was opposed by Messrs. Calhoun and Troup. The latter stated, that the commanding officer (Gen. M'Clure) had been ordered by the Secretary of War—*to detroy Newark, in one event only—when it should be absolutely necessary to the safety of Fort George.*—It could only have become so in case of an attack on that fort, and the enemy availing himself of Newark as a place of shelter. No attack having been made on Fort George, the burning of Newark of course was *not consequent of any order of the government, but the* DISOBEDIENCE *or* MISCONDUCT *of Gen. M'Clure.*

A motion of Mr. Calhoun, that the motion lay on the table, was carried.

THE LAKES SERVICE.

Mr. Kilbourn, of Ohio, after some observations on the necessity of our obtaining a complete ascendency on the Lakes Ontario & Champlain, and stating the exertions of the British to the same end, moved for a committee to report on the expediency of increasing the pay of the officers, seamen and marines on the Lake Service, and of adopting other measures to establish a complete ascendency thereon, so indispensably necessary to the further prosecution of the War.

Mr. Lowndes, of S. C. opposed the motion; as he said the gentleman's object might be obtained without it.—The motion was rejected, only 26 voting in favor of it.

TURREAU'S LETTER.

Mr. Roberts, of Penn. has stirred the subject of *Turreau's* letter, and moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the message of the President, communicating a report of the Secretary of State, respecting the translation of a letter addressed by the late minister of France to the Secretary

[illegible] from the Department [illegible] referred to the committee of Foreign Relations, to investigate when, by whom and in what manner the mis-translation of a letter was so withdrawn, and when and in what manner it came into the possession of Alexander C. Hanson, a member of this House, and that the said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun of S. C. the resolve was amended, by a vote of 76 to 48, so as to constitute a select committee for the "committee of foreign relations."

Mr. Grosvenor then moved, "that said committee enquire when and in what manner, for what cause, by whom and at whose request the original of the translation had been withdrawn" Considerable debate ensued between Messrs Roberts, Grosvenor, Gaston, Pearson, &c. Mr. Pearson very properly observed, that the resolution requiring information in what manner it had been irregularly withdrawn, clearly implied and acknowledged that the original letter had been regularly and officially communicated, and would put at rest the controversy whether the letter was a private communication to Robert Smith, Esq. or to him as secretary of State. Mr. M'Kim made a motion to have it lie on the table. The Federalists opposed this motion and voted against it, but it was carried—ayes. 80, noes 62.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The committee of foreign relations reported a bill providing for the enlistment of the sea fencibles (authorized by a former act) for five years or during the war—committed to a committee of the whole house.

The bill to prohibit the ransom of vessels, &c captured by the enemy, was read a third time and passed—ayes 80, noes 57.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill for raising three additional regiments of riflemen, which engaged the committee the whole day. Messrs. Taylor and Rhea spoke in favor, and Messrs. Grosvenor, Shipherd, &c. against it. On motion of Mr. Gaston the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

The house adjourned about half past three o'clock.

Thursday, Jan 27.

A petition was presented by Mr. Webster, (N. H.) praying, on account of their sufferings by the late dreadful fire in Portsmouth, that the quota of that town of the direct tax and what shall be collected from them of the internal taxes, may be appropriated for their relief. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

A committee was appointed, upon a resolution introduced by Mr. Roberts, (Penn) to enquire into the expediency of altering and amending the standing rules and orders of the house.

The committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners, in those States or Territories where there are no commissioners of loans, for the payment of military pensions.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, (Geo.) the committee of commerce and manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force an act of congress, declaring their assent to a law of that state respecting the fees &c. of the harbor master.

A number of resolutions were introduced by Mr. King, (Mass) declaring, that the house had refused to consider some resolutions of that gentleman some time since; "that some of the provisions of the late embargo law, interdicting the coasting trade, are unconstitutional"—did infringe the rights of the people of Massachusetts and their members; and that the house do rescind that vote. The house refused to consider the resolutions. Some subsequent resolutions of the same gentleman, which went to alter the rules of the house, were ordered to lie on the table.

The house again went into committee of the whole on the bill for raising three additional regiments of rifle men.—Messrs. Fisk, (N. Y.) Alexander, and Murfry spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Miller, Lovett, &c. against it. The observation of the two latter gentlemen were principally confined to very handsome eulogiums upon the characters of Gen. and Colonel Van Rensselaer, and the repelling of imputations, which they considered to be implied at both, by the speech of their colleague (Mr. Taylor) yesterday

The principal question on this Bill, (these two days past) which has been discussed, is, whether the War, and the conquest of Canada, are popular in the state of New-York—Mr. Winter, in committee of the whole, moved an amendment; the purport of which was, that these regiments should be a part of the forces, heretofore authorised to be raised, instead of being an additional force, as is provided by the Bill—negatived The committee rose and reported progress—there not being a quorum in the House, adjourned at about four.

Friday, Jan. 28.

The committee of ways and means reported against the petition of the manufacturers, &c. of New-York—that

[illegible] the rules and orders of the house, and that instructions had been forwarded to him accordingly, to remove the evil complained of—in which the house concurred.

The House considered the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the bill "to raise additional regiments of riflemen," which was reported by the committee of the whole to the house. Mr. Ridgley moved an amendment, that they should be in lieu of five of the regiments at present authorised to be raised, and the number now to be raised should be five—carried, by a large majority. The bill was ordered to be engrossed—was read a 3d time, and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, on the resolutions of Mr. Jackson (Va.) for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of an Export duty, National bank, and canals and roads; he advocated, at some length, the principles of the resolutions. The committee rose and reported progress, and the house adjourned until Monday next.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, January 27.

The bill from the House of Representatives for more effectually enforcing the non-importation acts, was taken up and twice read.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of certain articles.

After receiving various unimportant amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas 18, nays 12

A bill to authorize Paul Cuffee to depart with a vessel and cargo to Africa, passed to be engrossed, 18 to 6.

Mr. Mason, of New-Hampshire, submitted for consideration, Resolutions declaring that the office of the Secretary of the Treasury is of the greatest importance to the financial concerns of the country,—that it is vacant by the absence of Mr. Gallatin, and ought to be immediately filled.

Late News.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JAN 25.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. CLAXTON to his father, dated

Macedonian, New-London, Jan. 19, 1814

Dear Father—For the two last days we have been all anxiety; an American captain returned on parole from the Hamilies, 74, a few days since, and communicated to Com. Decatur, a consultation he had with Capt. Hardy, in which the latter said, "That now two frigates were off, of equal force to the United States and Macedonian, that he should have no objection to a meeting taking place, but that he would not allow the challenge to come from the English commanders."—The hint was embraced in a moment, and Captain Biddle dispatched with a challenge from our commanders. In the mean time every preparation was made, on our side, for an immediate engagement, which we all supposed no objection could be made to; the crews of both ships were called together, and addressed by their commanders, who made known to them the substance of the business then on foot, they were answered by three hearty cheers. Captain Jones concluded his short and pertinent address, in the following words, spoken with great modesty, "my lads, our cruise will be short, and I trust a profitable one."—Capt. Biddle went on board the 74, a signal was immediately made for the two commanders of the English frigates and they went on board Capt. Hardy addressed them, "gentlemen here are two letters for you, it rests altogether with to *you* to decide on the matter." Stackpole of the Statira answered with the greatest affectation, "pon honour, sir, it is the most acceptable letter I ever received." Capt Biddle returned and related the circumstances as I have mentioned. For myself, I thought from the manner of Stackpole, that he would be the first to flinch; I am not able to say that he did, it is enough that the Captain of the Borer (sloop of war) came in yesterday and made known that they had declined meeting us.—This circumstance has made a vast deal of conversation here, much to the credit of our commanders—it will probably be distorted into a hundred different shapes before it is done with, I have therefore given you a correct though brief account of it. The Endymion mounts the same weight of metal with the United States and three or four guns more, and the Statira is superior to us by one or two guns.

Your's affectionately.
A. CLAXTON.

STEAM VESSEL OF WAR.

Mr. Fulton has presented the model of a steam-vessel to mount heavy guns, to the Officers of the Navy, which is approved by them. It will be admirably calculated for throwing hot shot and for attack in calms.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB.

The corvette ship John Adams, capt. Angus, (now in this port) is preparing for sea with all expedition, to carry our Commissioners to Gottenburg.

The trial of Gen. Hull, is progressing as fast as the [illegible] of the case will admit.—Gen. Cass was examined on Thursday. It is said his testimony is not so strong as his letters against the General.

The United States sloop of war Argus, was to be launched on Saturday last, from the navy yard at the City of Washington.

Colonel Rapatel, who for some years resided in Baltimore, who was aid-de-camp to General Moreau, and was with him at the time of his death, has been appointed aid de-camp to the Emperor of Russia with the rank of General. His attachment to the deceased hero, has been rewarded by marks of high esteem and friendship from the Emperor, who selected him to accompany Moreau's remains to St Petersburg, where they are to be interred with the same funeral honors as the great Koutousoff

THE FIRST STEP.—This morning appeared before his honor Judge Livingston, at his chambers, his honor Judge Ford having been arrested by a Marshal of the United States, at his house at Ogdensburg and brought him all the way to New York a distance of more than 400 miles, on a charge of High Treason, preferred as it is said by two British deserters. The Judge without hearing counsel or even receiving any counter affidavits declared at once he should bail on the deposition laid before him on the part of government, and on which he had granted the warrant. Bail was accordingly given, and Judge Ford discharged.

Counsel for the United States, Mr. Baldwin

Counsel for the accused, Messrs Harrison, Wells, Emmet and Hoffman.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, FEB. 3.

From Holland.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated November 19, state, that the progress of the allied powers, towards that country, had struck a panic among its invaders and tyrants: that the Custom-house, and its officers, had been removed from the Hague, Leyden, and other places; that the French had assembled an army on the Vessel, near Amseen and Deventer; the allies being in force near those places.

GEN. WILKINSON'S ARMY.

The Utica Patriot, of Jan. 25, says—"Our Army at French Mills, we understand, are leaving their encampment, having destroyed their boats, and are making the best of their way, by forced marches, to Sacket's Harbor The British troops on the opposite side of the river, it is said, are also moving towards Kingston. This movement of our troops is made, we are informed from an apprehension of an attack by the British at the Harbor.

Falmouth Cannonaded.

Letters from Capt. John Crocker, and other gentlemen of Falmouth, Cape Cod, dated on Saturday last, give the following particulars of an attack on that town on Friday last, by the British brig Nimrod, of 18 guns.

In the morning, the Nimrod came out of Tarpaulin Cove; at 10 o'clock she anchored near Falmouth; and sent a flag on shore to demand two field pieces, and the Nantucket mail sloop, lying at the wharf; threatening, in case of non-compliance to bombard the town. The demand being refused as it respected the cannon, the Captain of the brig sent notice that two hours would be allowed to clear the town of the women and children, and at the expiration of that time the Nimrod would fire on the town. During the interim the flag frequently passed—the militia were fast collecting; the town was in the utmost confusion; and the women, children, the sick, &c. were removed. Accordingly, about noon, the Nimrod commenced the cannonade, which continued until near night, with very little intermission; and several guns after dark. The next morning she sailed westward, supposed to join a ship of war said to be in Tarpaulin Cove. Fortunately no lives were lost; the inhabitants having retired behind an entrenchment thrown up some time since. The damage done to the buildings was considerable. Eight 32 pounders were shot through one house; and the greater part of the furniture was destroyed. The principal sufferers were Messrs. Elijah Swift, Silas James, Thomas Bourn, Ichabod Hatch, Rev. Henry Lincoln, Shubael Hatch, jun. in damage done their houses, salt works, &c.

Massachusetts Legislature.

The Memorials of the Inhabitants of Gerry, New-Bedford and Newbury, against the Embargo law and War, were severally read and committed to the committee, who have under consideration the Memorials from a number of other towns on the same subject.

The Memorials are in a tone comporting with the peculiar exigencies of the times; assuring the Legislature, of the readiness of the inhabitants of their towns to unite their energies with those of their fellow-citizens, to obtain a complete and prompt redress of their grievances. The Newbury Memorial closes with the following emphatic sentence:

"We are ourselves ready to aid you

[illegible] our undoubted right of trade within our State, so the [illegible], "peaceably if we can, forcibly [illegible] we must," and we pledge to you [illegible] sacrifice of our LIVES and PROPERTY in support of whatever measures, the dignity and liberties of this free, sovereign and independent State, may seem to your wisdom to demand."

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1814.

Mr. Ingersoll's Speech.

The Speech of Hon. Mr STOCKTON, given in this day's Mercury, in reply to an attack made upon him by Mr. INGERSOLL, a member from Philadelphia, will be perused with great pleasure by our readers. Mr. STOCKTON is a gentleman of first rate talents, of great dignity of manners, and the highest respectability of character.

Turreau's Letter.—It will be seen by our journal of Congressional proceedings, that this subject has been again called up, by Mr. Roberts, an administration member from Pennsylvania, who moved that the Report of the Secretary of State in relation to that letter be referred to the committee of foreign relations. But the majority, less independent and patriotic than Mr. Roberts, have again put the subject to sleep for the present, by voting that the resolution lie on the table. The conduct of the majority in this affair is, to say the least of it, very extraordinary.—Apparently conscious that the conduct of the executive on that occasion was incorrect, they still shrink from the investigation. Apparently destitute of that *love of country* which ought to possess a paramount influence over every member of the great Inquest of the Nation, and regardless of the great duty they owe to the community, they still persist in the effort to conceal the follies and errors of the Administration from the public eye. In the language of the old Proverb "Murder will out" The attempt to blindfold the people will eventually fail. Much of the truth is already disclosed Many of the people have long indulged the fear, that in that particular, the conduct of the executive was highly censurable; and the repeated refusal of the majority to submit the subject to a thorough investigation, will convert those fears into a confident belief, that "the half has not been told."

Fishermen's Memorial.

The fishermen of Boston have presented a spirited Memorial to their State Legislature, stating the grievances they suffer, in being prevented, by the Embargo, from following their usual occupation, and consequently deprived of their bread.—The memorialists thus conclude:

"We cannot believe that this great and honorable General Court, presiding over the interests, and supported by the courage of seven hundred thousand men, will refuse to enquire whether any of their honest and industrious citizens have been unconstitutionally deprived of their Natural Rights, of which no human power can lawfully divest them; nor if they find them so deprived will they want the firmness to vindicate them."

A public dinner has been given to Commodore PERRY, at the City of Washington. He was invited to a public dinner at Alexandria, but obliged to decline on account of the pressure of official business.

The Legislature of New-Jersey is in session at Trenton. His Excellency Gov. Pennington has sent them a War Message, in which he says "All *well-informed* considerate men [*such as himself!*] acknowledge the JUSTICE of the war."

The Legislature of New-York is also in session at Albany. His Excellency Gov. Tompkins delivered a speech to them at their opening. The incursions of the enemy, and the distresses on the frontiers, give it a sombre cast. He recommends the payment of the U. S. Direct Tax immediately from the treasury of the State. In the House, the votes for Speaker were 108—of which James Emmot, Esq. (the federal candidate) had 58; and was declared elected.—On motion of Mr. Van Rensselaer, a resolution passed, granting the sum of *Fifty Thousand Dollars*, to be applied to the relief of the sufferers by the War in the Niagara and Genesee counties.—The Senate (which contains a democratic majority) postponed the resolution *indefinitely!*

The New-York Council of Appointment consists of 2 Federalists, 1 Clintonian and 1 Madisonian.

The Legislature of Delaware is likewise in session at Dover. His Excellency the new Governor, Rodney, being inaugurated, addressed the Assembly He speaks of the expenditures which that State had made, and was likely to make, in the war, and insists upon the obligation of the General Government to reimburse them.

CONGRESS.

The following is a Sketch of the debate in the House of Representatives, on the Bill from the Senate, granting relief to the inhabitants of Nantucket and Block-Island, during the Embargo.

Mr. King, (of Mass.) declared himself in favour of the bill, and every other measure, which would relieve any portion of our suffering fellow-citizens from the heavy hand of the Embargo.—He inquired if it was in order to amend the bill, in this stage. The Speaker declared it in order. Mr. K. then moved to amend the bill, so as to extend similar relief to other Islands, and such "other places," as the President may think entitled to such indulgence.

Mr. Grundy opposed the amendment. The people of Nantucket had *made out their case*;—they were clearly entitled to relief.—The bill allows them to receive supplies of fuel, and other necessaries, as well as provisions.——It is understood, that there is not Timber, on the Island, sufficient to supply a single fire-place, during the winter.——When the people, of any other Island or place, shall make out a similar case, no doubt the same relief will be afforded.

Mr. Farrow spoke against the amendment. He thrice talked about the impropriety of *repealing the Coasting Trade*.——Mr. Farrow considered the spirit of the Embargo to be, that our Vessels shall be chained to the Wharf.——The best prophets of the day, are those who are determined to realize their own predictions We have heard prophecies, that the embargo will fail, as to its object; others prophecy that it will succeed. Let us do all in our power, to give reality to our predictions. Before the ink, which records your Embargo-Law is dry, we are called upon to annul it We do not give disagreeable medicines to our children, merely for the sake of acting the part of a physician: it is done to correct the habit, to restore health to the system.—Such is our intention, as it respects the embargo. Let it have a fair trial; and if it does not succeed now, let us abandon it forever.

Mr. King said, the ink, with which the Embargo Law is written, will never be dry; it will perpetually be moistened with the tears of our citizens! The political prescriptions of the advocates of the restrictive system, are very improperly denominated medicines: they are the prescriptions of *political quacks* and empirics. He declared, that not only the people of Nantucket, but many even of his own constituents, must actually starve, under the rigid operation of the Embargo!

Mr. Wright was in favour of starving our enemies, but not our friends.—We had once passed a bill, for *giving relief to the unfortunate persons who were destroyed by the Earthquake, in South-America!*

Mr. King's amendment was rejected, by a large majority.

Mr. Bradbury moved the following amendment:—And also to any inhabitants of the district of Maine, or the islands belonging thereto, on application as aforesaid, from any port or place in the United States, any articles of provisions necessary for the subsistence of such inhabitants."

Mr. Richardson said, that he was aware, that an embargo was a course of medicine; and that by its powerful operation upon ourselves, is to be produced the effect of starving Great-Britain.—He was in favor of the amendment, but rather indifferent to its success. He believed that the more powerful and extensive the Embargo, the shorter would be its duration He doubted the policy of starving ourselves, in a vain attempt to starve our enemies: he doubted the propriety of taking poison ourselves, in the hope that it would poison our enemies.—The gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Farrow,) had declared, the other day, that the greater the distress of our own citizens, the greater that of the enemy.——Mr. R. did not believe we could starve Great-Britain;—but if the idea of the gentleman from S. C. be correct, and he can derive gratification from the results which he anticipates, it will be but a short time before he must be highly gratified indeed; and if the embargo is to injure Great-Britain more than ourselves, her situation must soon be a most deplorable one. Mr. R. considered the embargo, and the whole series of our restrictive measures, as an ABOMINABLE AND DETESTABLE SYSTEM!——[Mr. Richardson represents the most democratic district in Massachusetts.]

Mr. Wilson, (of Mass.) described the situation of certain islands which would be relieved by the adoption of the amendment, which were now in great danger of starvation; and could not even send their Representatives to the Legislature of the State, without a violation of the Embargo!

Mr. Bigelow hoped the amendment would prevail. He considered the relief which it contemplated, as necessary as that accorded to the inhabitants of Nantucket. He had always been opposed himself to the Embargo;—the people of Nantucket had been in favor of it, and all the other measures of the Administration. Still he could not vote against affording them relief, from the operation of their own favourite measures.—As the Emperor of France [illegible] as long as [illegible] Great-Britain [illegible] the late [illegible]

Mr. Fisk, (Ver.) hoped the majority would give full effect to their system, regardless equally of Napoleon, whose aid they neither asked or wished, and of the friends of Great-Britain—[When democratic speakers, speak lightly of the great Emperor, who can help thinking of the vulgar remark, *when one is going down hill, every one gives him a kick!*]

The amendment was negatived—Ayes 58, noes 94.

Mr John Reed, (the member from Nantucket district) spoke feelingly in favor of the bill. He felt this people to be in the situation of a friend unjustly imprisoned, whom he would *feed through the grates*, while he would relax in no measure, to produce his final liberation.—The people of Nantucket, had sunk by the war, a Million of Dollars.

Mr. Webster declared, that he religiously believed, that Congress had no constitutional power to interdict the communication of the people of Nantucket with the main land;—and thus believing, he could do no act, he could give no vote, tending to sanction the power of Congress to confer upon them, as a favour, what he believed they already possessed, as a constitutional right

Mr. Baylies, (Mass) said he should vote for the bill, but with reluctance.—This reluctance did not arise from any hostility to the people of Nantucket, who are a very respectable people, and whose sufferings have been correctly described by their Representative. He was inclined to believe, with the gentleman from New-Hampshire, that some of the provisions of the embargo-law are unconstitutional, and repugnant to the first principles of civil liberty;—but while we are debating this question, *the people of Nantucket may perish!*

Mr Potter opposed the bill principally upon the ground that it gives exclusive privileges to the people of Nantucket. He was opposed to the embargo, but wished it to have its full effect, and to exist during the war Let the majority have a full and fair trial of their system.

Mr. Wilson, (of Mass) moved an amendment, having for its object the relief of certain islands in the District of Maine, the inhabitants of which, he again stated, were as much entitled to relief, as those of Nantucket.

Mr Grundy thought the bill ought to pass instantly, as the inhabitants of Nantucket are now actually in a state of starvation ——[Mr. G. now made an attempt to prevent further discussion, by resorting to that all-powerful extinguisher of debate, "THE PREVIOUS QUESTION,"—but the House refused the previous question, 70 to 58]

Mr. Pitkin and Mr. Talmadge supported the amendment in argumentative speeches, for which we have not room in the present sketch.

Mr. Sheffey thought this a proud day for the opponents of the embargo.—Its advocates confess that it is starving the people! He was in favour of the bill.—If he could not save 20,000 from destruction, he would save 7000. He spoke at length and with much animation.

Mr. Wright said he was informed that the islands along the coast of the district of Maine were not, like Nantucket, thirty miles off, but were *attached to the Maine*, and might easily be supplied by small craft.

Mr Wilson said that some of the islands were 30 miles from the main land, some 20, some 10, and but one less than a league

The previous question was tried again—Refused, 68 to 67.

After further debate, Mr Wilson's amendment was negatived, 87 to 54.

The bill was passed, 105 to 8.

FROM NEW-LONDON, FEB. 2.

"In consequence of the great increase of the enemy's force off our harbor, Commodore Decatur removed his squadron up the Thames, on Thursday last.

"On Sunday noon last, the Victorious of 74 guns, Capt. Talbot, in beating up through the race, grounded near the west end of Fisher's Island, where she remained till yesterday, when she was got off. During this time the wind blew off shore and moderately, to which the enemy owe the fortunate circumstance of saving the ship. She went on at the top of the tide, and had immediate assistance from the blockading squadron. The spot where she went on shore is free from rocks. It is said she came to relieve Com. Hardy, but has probably returned to Halifax for repairs."

Of a fleet of 10 sail of whale ships, which sailed from Tulchuana, (Chili) 147 days since, two have arrived in this port, and one at Edgarton; the other 7 have been captured—Of another fleet of 6 sail from Valparaiso, only one has arrived, (the Lima) at this port; 3 are known to have been taken, and the others not having arrived, have probably shared their fate.—They all belonged to Nantucket.

The Boston Patriot of Wednesday last, renews the old report of a brush between the frigate President and a British frigate. We never had the least confidence in the story when first [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PORT, from January [illegible] to February 4th, inclusively:—

[illegible] Boxes, [illegible] Hogsheads, [illegible] Tierces, and [illegible] Barrels SUGARS—[illegible] Hogsheads, 61 Tierces, and [illegible] Barrels MOLASSES—[illegible] Bags, (102,160 lbs.) COFFEE—[illegible] bags Pimento—2150 Goatskins—404 Hides—187 quintals pig Copper—Cigars, a quantity.

Married,

At Middletown, (on this Island) on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. SIMEON BARKER, to Miss PHEBE PECKHAM, daughter of Mr. Peleg Peckham, of Middletown.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,

Feb. 5, 1814.

CLEARED.

Brig Espoz y Mina, Mateiro, Havanna.

Arrived at this port on Sunday last, Spanish ship Maria Francisco, Claros, 23 days from Havanna, with 500 *Hhds. Molasses, Sugar, &c.*—Left there, Jan. [illegible], Schr's Mary, Taylor — Allen, —Cavet, of Baltimore; Boxer, Reed, of New-York; brig Lark, Knight, of Boston; and Swedish brig Calmar, just arrived, 50 days from Portland.—Jan. 21st, lat. 37, 50, spoke a Swedish barque, from St. Barts. bound to this port.—On Friday last, off the Vineyard, was boarded by the Endymion frigate, and Saturday last, off Block-Island, by the La Hogue 74, having the above mentioned Swedish barque in her possession, which she had captured two days before, and intended sending her to Bermuda.—They put on board the Maria Francisco, the crew, and a passenger of the Spanish brig Pampeluna, from St Jago de Cuba, for this port, which they had captured on the 24th Jan. off Block-Island, and ordered for Bermuda.—The cause given for the capture of the barque and brig, was, that several American passengers were on board.——A passenger in the Maria Francisco informs, that the brig Lark, Knight, of Boston, got under weigh from Havanna on the 4th Jan. but the English brig of war Contest, then lying in port, making preparations to follow her, she was obliged to anchor again, off the Moro.—Capt. Knight then petitioned the Gov. of Havanna, to detain the brig of war 24 hours after his sailing, *which he however refused doing.* On the 5th of Jan. the Contest sailed in pursuit of a Carthagenian privateer, which had been several days off the harbour, and had that day captured a Spanish ship, and fired into an English brig, in sight of the Moro.

Same day, Spanish brig Felix Casualidad, Opiso, 23 days from Havanna, with *Sugar, Molasses, &c.*—On Saturday last was boarded by the Endymion frigate, and detained several hours.—She had captured a Spanish brig from Havanna two days before, and ordered her for Halifax.

Same day, Portuguese sch'r Donna Anna, Silva, 42 from St. Barts with 130 *Hhds. Sugar.*—Left there, Dec. 20th, Portuguese ship Flora de Mar, loading, for Boston; Swedish brig Louisita, just began loading; brig Oriental, and schr's Bordeaux Packet, Perry, and two other sch'rs, all of Baltimore, loading, and to sail for the U. S. in 2 or 3 weeks.—Jan. 16th, was spoke by a British frigate, a frigate and sch'r in co.—On Friday, off Montaug, was boarded by the Victorious 74.

Arrived on Tuesday, Spanish letter-of-marque ship Marroquina, Maristany, 15 days from Havanna, with 900 *Boxes Sugar.*—Left there, Spanish ship Clara, Ramirez; Nuestra Senora del Rosario; schr's Neustra Senora del Socora, and Laura Ana, all just arrived from this port, and brought news of the Embargo.—Several vessels were going into Havanna, as the Marroquina came out.

Same day, Spanish ship Luisas, Vequa, 15 days from Havanna, with 1200 *Boxes Sugar.*—Left there, Jan. 15th, ship Adolphus, Hunsen, from Boston; Paz, Torrat, do. just arrived.—The brig Lark, Knight, sailed Jan. 8th, for Boston.—Several New-Providence privateers were cruising off the Hole in the Wall, and had captured a number of Spanish vessels from the U. S. bound to Havanna.—Jan. 28th, lat. 38, long 58, was boarded by the Loup-Cervier, from the squadron off New-London, bound to Bermuda.

Arrived on Thursday, Spanish brig Fernando, Busquet, 26 days from Porto-Rico, with *Coffee.*—Left there, a letter-of-marque sch'r from Philadelphia, and two schr's from Baltimore, with flour. The Spanish brig St. Juan, sailed the day before, for this port.—Markets at Porto-Rico, Flour from 24 to 26 dollars.—Molasses 28 cents, Sugars 6 to 7 dollars, Coffee 7 cents.

A 74 and frigate were off our harbour on Thursday, and at sunset stood to the southward.—No enemy's ships were in sight yesterday.

Sales at Auction.

[illegible] o'clock [illegible] will be sold at Auction, [illegible] Wharf,

THE fast-sailing [illegible] WILLIAM, of New-[illegible] burthen 170 Tons—has only made one voyage to Sea, [illegible] is copper[illegible] to light [illegible] mark, and is well calculated for a Privateer.—Conditions made known at the sale.

Newport, Jan. 28.

MOLASSES At Auction.

On FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on Bannister's Wharf,

THE Cargo of the Spanish brig *Felix Casualidad*, from Havanna, consisting of—

83 Hogsheads	}	MOLASSES.
20 Barrels	}	
100 Boxes	}	
126 Barrels	}	SUGARS.
[illegible] Baskets	}	

30,000 wt. Coffee.

12 Boxes Segars

Conditions made known at the time and place of sale.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Auct'rs.

Newport, Feb. 4.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on STEVENS's Wharf,

THE entire Cargo of the Spanish ship *Maria Francisco, Claros*, from Havanna, consisting of—

475 Hhds.	}	First quality retailing
61 Tierces	}	MOLASSES, principally new crop.
29 Barrels	}	

ALSO, immediately after

7 Hhds. superior Honey

50 Bags Pimento

110 Bags Coffee, entitled to double debenture

30 Hhds 2d and 3d proof Rum

10 do New-England Do.

300 barrels ship Bread

100 do. superfine Flour.

Conditions liberal, and made known at the Sales.

CRANSTON & SHAW, Auct'rs.

Newport, Feb. 4.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,

FOUR Hundred Boxes Havanna Brown SUGAR—240 Bags best Green Coffee.

Newport, Feb. 4.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale,

100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.

50 do. Shad—30 half barrels Do.

100 barrels Cod Oil.

40 do. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.

40 half barrels Mackerel.

200 quintals Dry Fish.

300 boxes smoaked Herring.

Newport, Feb. 4.

40,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE ! ! !

Washington Monument Lottery,

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		40,000
1	do	of	30,000
1	do	of	20,000
2	do	of	10,000
5	do	of	5,000
15	do	of	1,000
20	do	of	500

Besides several of 100, 50, &c. &c. &c.

The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.

Present price of Tickets $11—but will soon rise. ☞ *Orders for Tickets attended to, at the OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT MERCURY.*

January 1, 1814.

Account-Books,

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have for Sale,

ACCOUNT-BOOKS of every description, made in the best manner.

Stationary and School-Books,

Of every description, furnished (*wholesale and retail,*) by R. & B. at their usual moderate prices.

Writing-Paper.

Also, just received,

SIXTY Reams best Hartford Foolscap No. 1 Writing PAPER—And 15 Reams Burbank's Foolscap, Pot, and Letter PAPER—which will be sold by the single ream, or quantity, at the Manufactory prices.

February 5, 1814.

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received and for sale,
[illegible] in one handsome octavo volume.

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—*By Don Manuel de Torres, and L. Hargous,* Professors of Spanish Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late Regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months.]

June 19, 1813.

Navy Lists.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

A Complete LIST of the AMERICAN NAVY :—Shewing the Name, number of Guns, Commander's Names, and Station of each Vessel, with the Names of all the Officers in service, for October, 1813 :—And STEELE's List of the NAVY OF GREAT-BRITAIN, for July, 1813.—With an APPENDIX, containing Corrections from the List for September, 1813.

☞ The above is in a Pamphlet form, stitched in blue, and contains upwards of 100 pages.

☞ *Price 50 Cents.*

Nov. 12, 1813.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 8, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive GOODS on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.

He will receive Goods for Storage, on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Oct. 8.

FOR SALE,

At Store, No. 70, at the Head of *Broad-street.*

COFFEE of the following qualities; 7 pound for a Dollar : 6 lb. for do ; 4 lb. for do.—TEAS, Souchong for 12s per lb. and Hyson skin for 8s and 10s per lb.—West-India RUM as cheap by the gallon, as can be bought by the Hogshead at the present time.—SUGAR, Good Muscovado, 4 pounds for a Dollar.

Newport, Jan. 7.

FOR SALE,

A FARM containing 300 Acres, situated in the town of Charlestown (R. I.) lying to the southward of the post road from the south-ferry to Pawcatuck bridge, and about 10 miles east of said bridge, said Farm adjoins the large salt pond in said town, and is bounded on two sides by said pond, where may be taken a great quantity of fish and fowl.—Said Farm is well proportioned for meadow, pasturing and plough land, is a good dairy farm, and has some advantage of salt manure from said pond.—Also, an island in said pond lying about 120 rods from the large tract, containing 2 acres of upland, with a quantity of salt marsh and beach adjoining the same, the whole containing 30 acres, which will produce a sufficient quantity of salt hay for the Farm.—Also, a wood lot lying about 2 miles from the Farm to the northward of the post road, containing about 40 acres, which is covered with small young oak wood. There is on said Farm a two-story dwelling-house lately covered, a barn corn house, cheese house, and other buildings thereon.—For terms, apply to *Peleg Cross,* jun or the subscriber at Pawcatuck bridge.

JONATHAN PERRY.

Westerly, Oct. 8.

[illegible] New Goods.

Just received and for sale, at

E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAMS, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 6-4 and 4-4 Cambricks and shirting Cottons.

Also, The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of *American Manufactured Cotton Goods,* from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.

Newport, Jan. 28.

English Goods.

Harvey Sessions,

No. 182, Thames-street,

HAS just received, a supply of English Manufactures of a superior quality, consisting of superfine, lilac, buff, blue and pink GINGHAMS.—6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks ; London Prints ; figur'd Muslin, &c. &c.—*Also,* An extensive assortment of American manufactured BROADCLOTHS, Vestings, Union cloths for pantaloons, olive and black plain Velvets, Ginghams, 4-4 & 7-4 Shawls, fine white Jean, bed-ticks, shirtings from No. 8 to 45 ; sheetings ; 3-4 & 4-4 Checks ; every kind of *Cotton Yarn,* of a superior quality ; Cotton Thread of various colours, &c.

Newport, Jan. 14. 8w

Final Notice.

THE Collector of the Revenue for the 1st Collection District of Rhode-Island, hereby publishes to all Retailers of Merchandise, &c. owners of carriages, Auctioneers, &c. especially to those residing in country Towns within the counties of Newport and Bristol, that they must forthwith make application for Licenses, either to the Collector at Bristol, or his Deputy in Newport, personally, or by letter to either of them ; enclosing the amount thereof, as no further notice will be given : a neglect in so doing, will be prosecuted by the District Attorney, and no plea of ignorance of the law can be admitted in extenuation of the penalty that may arise therefrom.—Further, That it may be generally understood who are viewed as Retailers, the following quotation from the Collector's Instructions is made known :—" All therefore who deal in the selling of any goods, wares or merchandize, as defined in the first section of the act, whether shop keeper or otherwise, are to be viewed in the light of retailers."

☞ Office Hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. ; and from 3 to 5 P. M.

CHRISTOPHER R. PERRY,
Collector of the Revenue for the First Collection District of Rhode-Island.

Newport, Jan. 14.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, held in South-Kingstown, on the second Monday of Oct. A. D. 1813, Commissioners or assignees upon the insolvent estate of THOMAS HULL, an insolvent debtor.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective demands within nine months from the 12th day of Oct. last, and that we will attend for the purpose of receiving said demands, at the house of *Charles Barker,* in South-Kingstown, on the last Saturday of Jan. inst. and on the last Saturdays of March and May next.

JAMES HELME, jun.
CYRUS FRENCH,
WILKINS UPDIKE.

South-Kingstown, Jan. 14, 1814.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by me the Subscriber, legal Guardian to the property and estate of WILLIAM C. BROWN, of South-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, a State's prisoner, that whereas Sarah A Brown, wife of the said William C. Brown, has endeavoured to secrete the property of her said husband, and defraud his creditors.—I hereby forbid all persons trusting, trading, contracting with or harbouring the said Sarah, on account of the property of the said William, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date.—And I hereby forbid all and every person from paying the said Sarah any sum or sums of money due the said William under the penalty of the law.

JEREMIAH BROWN, *Guardian.*

South-Kingstown, Jan. 18, 1814

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated on Point Judith, containing about 300 Acres, bounded easterly on the sea, and is about one mile from *Rowland Hazard's Pier.* As no person would purchase without viewing the premises, any farther description is thereby rendered unnecessary.

JAMES ROBINSON.

South-Kingstown, 12 mo. 7th, 1813.

William Crooke,

At his Brick Store, No. 78, Corner of Thames and Pelham-streets,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE

A GENERAL Assortment of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Articles to answer as recommended.

Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

36 Qr-casks Madeira WINE, 6 years old
7 half pipes do do
2 pipes Cognac Brandy
60 barrels superfine New-York Flour
4 tons Logwood
25 hhds pure West-India Rum, 2d proof
91 hhds Muscovado }
50 bbls ditto } SUGARS.
15 hhds & 36 bbls clayed }
17 Hogsheads Molasses
260 pieces short Nankins.

Newport, Dec. 31.

Peace and Fortune,

ANTICIPATED ! !

20,000 & 5,000 dls.

HIGH PRIZES.

THE 3d class of the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, punctual to the day fixed, commenced drawing on Wednesday last.

In this popular Lottery, a few warranted undrawn whole, half and quarter Tickets, may be obtained by Orders left at the Office of J. C. SHAW, so famous for obtaining for his customers Prizes, such as $ 20,000, 15,000 1000, &c.—Apply soon, and " Don't give up the Ship."

Lottery Office, Jan. 7, 1814.

FLOUR, PORK, BEEF, &c.

100 barrels superfine Philadelphia FLOUR, made from new wheat.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
20 do. do Beef.
50 do. Tar—45 do. Tupentine.
30 boxes Segars.

For sale, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ.

Newport, Dec. 3.

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloops Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress :—

476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
26 half do. }
470 kegs of Butter and Lard.
150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork.
24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey.
20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.

In Store,

Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cogniac Brandy, Souchong and Bohea Tea, prime upland, sea-island and Brasil Cotton, coffee, starch, pork, copperas Wines, roman vitrol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havanna Sugars, Logwood, salt petre, &c.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.—Sales guaranteed, and the whole amount advanced on the most liberal terms.

Providence, Nov. 12.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,

3 Hhds. first quality Rum.
2 Pipes do. Gin.
2 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea.
1 do souchong do.
10 qr-chests Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
4 bags cocoa—6 do. Peppen.
8 box es Spanish segars.
5 do. playing cards.
10 do. candles—5 do. soap.
23 kegs butter—3000 wt. cheese.

Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.

Newport, Nov. 4.

THE Subscriber, Attorney to the Executrixes of the last will and testament of RACHEL WRIGHT, late of Newport, widow, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for adjustment.

DAVID KING.

Newport, Dec. 15.

STRAYED

INTO the enclosure of the Subscriber, a young HEIFER.—The owner proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JAMES CHASE.

Middletown, 31st of 12th mo.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 5, Church-street, and store No. 6, on the Long-Wharf.

45 Hhds. }
13 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
90 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Perfumery.

JUST received, a few cases French PERFUMERY, of a superior quality, comprising the following articles, viz :—

Bottles Cologne Water
Flasks essence of Soap
Bottles Spirits of Lavender
do. scent water assorted
Flasks Opial for Teeth
Bottles Elixir of Leroy.
Flasks refreshing Vinegar.
Pots Pomatum.
Bottles red Vinegar.
Tooth brushes—do Powder.
Vegetable soap balls,

By Wholesale or Retail.

A L S O,

Superfine Navy blue, black, and green BROADCLOTHS, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, for sale by

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, Nov. 26.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as *Auction & Commission Merchants,* from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said DYER, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandise deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER.

DYER & POTTER *offer at private sale*

10,0000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces
3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.
70 boxes spermaceti Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
2 do Nicaragua wood
2 do first quality clean Hemp
1 do Copperas

A few boxes of white Havanna Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.

Providence, Oct. 11.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 41, Thames-Street.

OFFERS for sale, 300 prime wax calf skins ; 400 pair of men's low priced Shoes, by the package or single pair. A handsome Assortment of Trunks.—*Recently received,* A large supply of women's and misses morocco walking shoes, coloured and black ; ladies morocco and kid sandals ; do. white kid slippers ; mens and boys fine shoes and pumps.—On hand, as usual, a general supply of shoes of all kinds, suitable for the season. Also, mens and women's mocosans ; morocco and binding skins, boot webbing and cord ; Italian paste blacking.—Negro-head Tobacco by the keg, &c.

Newport, Nov. 20.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon Court of Probate of the town of Little Compton, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of WILLIAM WALKER, late of said town, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in and prove their respective claims ; and that we shall attend for that purpose, at the house of Thomas Palmer, on every Saturday afternoon, during the time allowed

THOMAS PALMER, }
PARDON BROWNELL, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC PALMER, *Adm'r*

Little-Compton, Dec. 3 1813.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of DAVID HUNTINGTON, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that six months from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their claims to either of us, within the time aforesaid

JONATHAN BOWEN, }
JOB TOWNSEND, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH HUNTINGTON, *Execx.*
DAVID WILLIAM , *Executor.*

Newport, 3d of 1st mo. 1814.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received, and for sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR,
In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier,* and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also,* A variety of technical terms in Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity ; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time containing whateve is worthy of record as discoveies, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

DOMESTIC ROVING AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the patent right of building, vending, and using the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, R. I.—Its most important advantages and usefulness may be stated in a few words :—

First.—It possesses the principle of roping and spinning the Merino and other wool on the same machine, with great exactness, and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without roping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when roped or properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel ; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, of any description, with astonishing expedition.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 dollars, in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expense of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the vast saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six, in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the *Domestic Rover and Spinner.*—It will also give a powerful spring to enterprise, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spindles an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It may be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of Sheep, and promote American Manufactures—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little *Factory* ; and in this way, our country will become truly *independent.*—If individuals are not able, let neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at No. 5, Farewell-Street, and examine for their own satisfaction ; and those who may wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen, and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished at short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to

STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Portsmouth, or

PAUL BAILEY, of Newport.

Newport, Oct. 14, 1813.